(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1432.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1773.

VIENNA, *Oct.* 26.

THE diſtinguiſhed honour which Sir William Hamilton, the Britiſh Miniſter to the Court of Naples, meets with from our Court ſince his arrival here, is very remarkable. The day before yeſterday the ſaid Miniſter, with his lady, had the great honour of being invited to dine with both their Imperial Majeſties, to which he and his lady were eſcorted in the ſtate coach and ſix by Prince Didrickſtein. After dinner Lady Hamilton played a ſolo upon the harpſicord, accompanied with the voice of the Princeſs Archduchеſs, in the preſence of his Imperial Majeſty (who accompanied this harmony) and the greateſt part of the nobility. It is ſaid that Sir William is recalled, being appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of Verſailles.

HAGUE, *Nov.* 13. Letters from Vienna adviſe, that a conſpiracy was lately formed in the provinces of Poland, allotted to the Houſe of Auſtria, which would probably have been attended with very fatal conſequences, if it had not been timely diſcovered; and as ſeveral of the Poliſh Nobles are ſuſpected to have been concerned in it, ſome of them have been taken up, and confined till they can take their trials.

The laſt letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the Baron de Stackelberg, the new Miniſter there from the court of Ruſſia, received a courier from Count Romanzow, with very important diſpatches; and it was ſince reported, that the new negociations of peace are ſo forward, that an accommodation between the Ruſſians and Turks is looked upon to be as good as concluded.

They write from Dantzick, that a great riot happened there, when the King of Pruſſia's Exciſe officers attempted to publiſh the new regulations eſtabliſhed by their maſter. Some of theſe officers were killed, and ſeveral others very ill uſed by the populace; but it is to be feared the town will ſuffer for this raſh behaviour.

WARSAW, *Nov.* 24. Baron de Stackelberg, the Ruſſian Miniſter here, hath received ſome diſpatches, dated the 11th inſtant, from M. Obreſkow, Miniſter plenipotentiary of the Empreſs of Ruſſia at the congreſs of Bucharеſt, which adviſe, that the negociations of peace have already been reſumed; and that, on the 9th of this month, it was agreed with the Turkiſh Plenipotentiaries to prolong the armiſtice till the 10th of March next, except in Georgia and Mingrelia, where, on account of the diſtance of thoſe Provinces, the ſuſpenſion of arms is to continue a month longer. According to all appearances the peace will be happily concluded before that time, on a ſolid and permanent foundation.

LONDON, *November* 16.

This morning two meſſengers were diſpatched from the Secretaries of States office, one to Paris and the other to Madrid. It is ſaid that they carry inſtructions to our Ambaſſadors to repreſent to each Court the injury done to his Britannick Majeſty's ſubjects by their men of war (the French at Newfoundland and the Spaniards at Jamaica) and that it was expected immediate ſatisfaction ſhould be made to the injured parties.

Advice is received that the King of Sweden has ordered Ahuys to be ſtrongly fortified, and two forts to be built at the entrance of the port, in each of which are to be placed twenty pieces of cannon, to prevent any enemies ſhips ſailing in; and that great preparations for war are making all over Sweden.

On the 12th inſtant, at night, upwards of two hundred ſail of ſhips, which have been lying in the Downs for theſe three weeks paſt, all ſailed. The night being fine moonlight, and the wind at north, and as the wind ſtill keeps in that comer, it is hoped they will all get clear of the Channel.

The French Court, it is ſaid, beſides the cartel forming between it and us, with reſpect to wine and hardware, has propoſed to take our Manchеſter goods, provided we receive the cambricks of France; and it is generally thought that the propoſal will meet with the approbation of our miniſtry.

They write from Naples, that a nun belonging to the convent of St. Rocca, in that kingdom, declares herſelf to be the Archangel Michael. What is the moſt extraordinary, ſhe embarraſſes the clergy greatly, having found many believers, who, in conſequence of their faith, ſeek after relicks with great avidity.

His Majeſty appeared in the drawing room on Thurſday laſt, in a waiſtcoat worked by the Queen. The ground is white ſatin, embroidered with violets and their leaves, and heartſeaſe; the button-holes neatly ſcalloped with gold.

They write from Peterſburg, that ſeveral perſons of diſtinction have been lately ſeized by order of the Empreſs, and confined, on what account is not known.

This day Mr. Serjeant Glynn was elected Recorder of this city, by a majority of one only.

Nov. 17. They write from the Hague, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has lately made a very important demand on the States, of an old debt owing by that republick ſeveral years ago, and ſaid to amount to 120,000,000 florins; but it is thought this demand is only to ſtill the clamours of the Dutch concerning Dantzick.

We learn from Copenhagen, that every attention is now paying by the Miniſtry to get a reſpectable army and navy on foot next ſpring.

Nov. 19. We hear that a certain proviſion for the maintenance of an unfortunate great Lady has lately been agitated in the cabinet.

By a recent letter from Conſtantinople we are informed, that the Grand Signor had ſent meſſengers to his main camp in Poland, with orders for ſeveral of his troops to file off in ſeveral diviſions towards Aſia, to oppoſe the ſucceſſes of Ali Bey and his adherents. This letter adds, that this circumſtance is conſidered as a certain mark of an approaching peace between the Turks and the Ruſſians, as the Sultan would never leſſen the force of his grand army without a certain aſſurance of that ſalutary meaſure taking place.

Yeſterday a courier arrived at Lord Rochford's office from Paris, and immediately a whiſper circulated through the diſtrict of St. James's palace, that a revolution had actually taken place in the kingdom of France.

A report prevailed yeſterday, that a revolution has happened lately in France; but a letter from Paris, dated November 6th, ſays, "We are under great apprehenſions here with reſpect to the affairs of the Prince of Conti. A revolution was certainly intended, and ſome very great characters were at the bottom of it. The cabal has great power, but we do not care to ſpeak our minds openly, the police taking cognizance of the ſlighteſt expreſſions relating to political affairs. For example, a young Engliſhman, the other day, at a coffee-houſe in St. Germain's, expreſſing his ſurpriſe that a man ſo old as the Grand Monarch could prove acceptable to ſo fine a woman as Madam Barre, he was ſent for the next morning by the lieutenant of the police, who, after rebuking him in very ſevere terms for his inſolence, directed him to leave France in forty-eight hours, under pain of being ſent to the Baſtil."

They write from Paris, that very frequent councils have been lately held at Court, and that a day ſcarcely paſſes without couriers going to and from thence to Madrid and Liſbon.

The turn of affairs now entirely reſts upon the continuation of the preſent miniſtry in France. The commotion raiſed in every breaſt, upon the confinement of the Prince de Conti, is dreaded by the community. The laſcivious eaſe and indolence of the King, abandoned and duped by the artifice and intrigue of a courtezan, renders his name odious in the ear of every gallant Frenchman. If Choiſeul ever takes the lead of the miniſtry again, France will unite with Spain, and a ſudden attack upon the territories of Great Britain will be vigorous and powerful.

Advices from Corke ſay, that four French tranſports, which were lading with proviſions for the Weſt Indies, had been ordered to be unloaded by order from Government, and to leave the Iriſh ports immediately.

We are credibly informed that the ſouthern potentates of Europe have declared their intentions of preſerving entire both the ſtate and independency of Poland.

It is currently reported at the weſt end of the town, that the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia have entered into a treaty, of which the Empreſs of Ruſſia is guarantee, for adjuſting certain dormant claims of the ſeveral members of the Germanick body. If this report be true, it is imagined that ſuch a meaſure would inevitably produce an univerſal war throughout Europe.

It is reported that our Court will, in a ſpirited manner, reſent the inſults lately offered by the piratical ſtates of Barbary to the Engliſh nation.

We are aſſured that ſeveral memorials, relative to articles of commerce, have lately been received from the Court of Portugal, but have been paid very little attention to by our miniſtry.

Very large quantities of gunpowder have been bought here lately, and ſhipped for the Continent, which has raiſed the price of that commodity forty per cent.

Advice is ſaid to be received from Holland, that the imperial city of Frankfort on the Lower Rhine is likely, from the diviſion among its inhabitants, to fall into the hands of his Pruſſian Majeſty, in the ſame manner as that of Dantzick.

It is ſaid that the publication of the Duke of Glouceſter's marriage has prevented his being appointed Generaliſſimo of his Majeſty's force.

Nov. 21. We are credibly informed that a Bill will be brought into Parliament next Seſſion, to compel aſſignees to make final dividends in a limited time of the effects of Bankrupts.

Tueſday evening hanged himſelf, at a friend's houſe at Stoke Newington, a gentleman who was affiſtant to his Majeſty's warehouſe keeper of the Cuſtoms, and poſſeſſed of a fortune of thirty thouſand pounds.

Nov. 24. The diſputes ſubſiſting between the Danes and Swedes are likely to be amicably adjuſted, by the interpoſition of a certain court, contrary to the deſire of the Bourbon family.

We learn from Madrid, that the Spaniſh Miniſtry have at laſt granted permiſſion for Engliſh ſhips of war to enter into the ports of Spain.

They write from Seville, that there are now completely fitted out at that port, 9 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, who are only waiting for ſailing orders.

Letters from ſeveral parts of Italy mention great damage done by the late violent ſtorms in the Mediterranean.

On Friday laſt a bankrupt was committed to Newgate, by the Commiſſioners, for delivering in a fraudulent ſchedule of his eſtate and effects.

Nov. 26. On the 10th inſtant, the ſhip Caroline, Thomas Pearſon, Maſter, bound from Maryland to London, was driven on the rocks in a violent ſtorm, and ſtranded in the port of Penzance.

It is ſaid that orders are given for four ſhips of the line to be fitted out immediately for Rhode-Iſland, in America, where they are to be ſtationed for three years.

Nov. 27. His Majeſty was attended yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, amidſt a great concourſe of people, and opened the Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious SPEECH:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I ſhould moſt willingly have conſulted your private convenience, by allowing you a longer receſs from buſineſs, if I had not thought, that ſome very important parts of the publick ſervice required the immediate attention of Parliament.

"It is impoſſible that I can ever look with indifference upon whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of the kingdom at large, or the private rights and intereſts of conſiderable numbers among my people. Neither can I be inſenſible, how materially every one of theſe great objects muſt be intereſted in the maintenance of the credit and proſperity of the Eaſt-India Company. When, therefore, I received information of the difficulties in which that Company appear to be involved, I determined to give you an early opportunity of informing yourſelves fully of the true ſtate of their affairs; and of making ſuch proviſions, for the common benefit and ſecurity of all the various intereſts concerned, as you ſhall find beſt adapted to the exigencies of the caſe.

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that there is reaſon to hope, that the war, which has ſo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a concluſion: and although there was no probability of our being involved therein, yet the diſcontinuance of thoſe troubles will afford a fairer proſpect of the duration of peace; which, I truſt, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their conſequences, affect.

"I continue to receive, from foreign Powers, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their pacific diſpoſitions towards this country: and it ſhall be my conſtant endeavours to preſerve the general tranquillity, as far as is conſiſtent with the honour of my Crown, and the intereſts of my people.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"It gives me much ſatisfaction, that the continuance of peace has enabled me to proceed in the reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a conſiderable ſtrength at ſea muſt be ever neceſſary for preſerving the reputation and power of my Kingdoms.

"The proper eſtimates for the enſuing year ſhall be laid before you; and whatever ſupplies you may grant, ſhall, on my part, be managed with the ſtricteſt œconomy, and applied with the utmoſt fidelity.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot but feel the moſt real concern, that the produce of the late harveſt has not given us the relief which we had hoped for in reſpect to the dearneſs of corn. As far as human wiſdom can provide for alleviating the diſtreſſes of the poor, I am perſuaded your attention will not be wanting: and you cannot gratify me more, than by calling upon me for my concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true welfare and happineſs of all my people."

Nov. 28. A letter from Dublin mentions, that an embargo is laid on all the veſſels that have proviſion on board for foreign exportation.

Extract of a private letter from Copenhagen, November 20.

"The poſt, which arrived here this day from Stockholm, brought advice that his Swediſh Majeſty had been ſet upon and ſhot at twice, but happily eſcaped unhurt."

They write from Stockholm, that every thing is in motion there for carrying on a war with the utmoſt vigour.

We learn from Dantzick, that the King of Pruſſia has ordered two new forts to be built on the Mole, at the entrance of the harbour.

Dec. 3. Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the King of Denmark has ſentenced to perpetual impriſon-

ment a Saxon officer, who had propoſed a ſcheme to the French Ambaſſador, for the deſtruction of a certain unfortunate potentate: The French Ambaſſador diſcovered the ſame to his Majeſty.

Dec. 5. Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter, and Lord Bolingbroke, and gave the royal aſſent to the two following bills, which paſſed the Houſe of Lords on Thurſday, viz.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, Indian corn and pulſe, from America into this kingdom, duty free.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, rye, rye meal, barley, barley meal, oats, oatmeal and pulſe, from Europe or Africa, free of duty.

Some other bills, relative to the importation of proviſions, are in great forwardneſs, and it is thought will receive the royal aſſent next week.

The number of ſeamen to be employed for the ſervice of the enſuing year, is not ſo many by 5000 as laſt year.

They write from Madrid, that the peace which was negociating between that Court and the States of Barbary, is again broken off, and preparations are making to renew the war.

They write from Venice, that the Republick are equipping a ſquadron of men of war, to put to ſea early next ſpring, to watch the motions of the Turks.

Dec. 8. We learn from Sweden, that his Swediſh Majeſty had expreſſly declared to ſeveral foreign Miniſters at his Court, that all the preparations for war, which he was carrying on, had no other meaning than that of putting his kingdom in a proper ſtate of defence. That Denmark had ſet him the example; and that as ſoon as that Crown ſhould begin to diſarm, he ſhould immediately follow their example.

The Weſt-India Merchants have taken up ſome veſſels for the purpoſe of carrying proviſions and ſtores to the iſlands of Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, &c. Two ſhips ſailed on Saturday laſt.

It is ſaid that a negociation of a very important nature is now going forward, between our Court and that of Berlin.

They write from Hamburgh, that 5000 tons of naval ſtores have lately been bought up there by a Spaniſh Agent.

We are informed that five ſhips of the line and three frigates are ordered to take in ſix months proviſions immediately.

Dec. 10. Orders are given for filling up the Iriſh regiments to their full eſtabliſhments, being much reduced of late by draughts for foreign ſervice.

We hear that the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, is ſhortly to come to England.

Dec. 12. It is determined by Adminiſtration, not to ſuffer the Dantzickers to be oppreſſed by his Pruſſian Majeſty; and the Engliſh Conſul has accordingly acquainted the city with that determination.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, December 10.

"There is an order come down here to diſcharge 800 marines from this diviſion, and numbers are diſcharged every day. We hear an order is arrived for all the guardſhips at Spithead to come into the harbour, and for the complement of men to be reduced to the ſame eſtabliſhment as in the year 1770."

The Betſey, Fowke, from Cape Fear, was found lying on her broadſide, without any living creature on board, and towed into Polperra, a fiſhing town near Plymouth, the 7th inſtant.

Dec. 15. It is now very confidently aſſerted, that real advice has been received of a reconciliation between the King and Queen of Denmark.

Great numbers of cannon are now ſhipping off at Carron, in Scotland, for the uſe of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

A change in ſome of the high departments of government in Ireland is ſoon expected to take place.

Yeſterday the bill to prohibit the exportation of corn, and to allow the free importation; the bill for the free importation of proviſions from Ireland; and the bill to diſcontinue the duties on the importation of tallow, hogs lard and greaſe, received the royal aſſent by commiſſion, in the Houſe of Lords.

Dec. 17. They write from Peterſburgh, that ſome people of diſtinction have lately been ſeized there, on ſuſpicion of a deſign againſt the Empreſs.

Diſpatches are now preparing, in order to be ſent off with all ſpeed to the Governors in America.

Yeſterday two expreſſes were ſent down to Falmouth, to be forwarded by the Leghorn Packet to his Majeſty's Conſuls at Genoa or Leghorn.

It is ſaid that application has been made by ſome maſters of veſſels, trading up the Archipelago, to have letters of marque againſt the Tunifian veſſels.

Dec. 19. They adviſe from Peterſburgh, that ſome of the new raiſed regiments have lately been diſbanded.

By letters from Madrid we learn, that advices have lately been received of a dangerous inſurrection in one of the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Philippine iſlands.

They write from the Hague, that three ſhips of war and ſome tranſports are now getting ready in the Texel, and will ſoon ſail with troops, &c. on board, for the Eaſt-Indies, ſome diſagreeable news having been lately received from thence.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 11.

"Mr. de Berkenrode, Miniſter from the States General at the Court of Verſailles, has adviſed their High Mightineſſes, that France has not only ſecretly made a conſiderable augmentation of her troops, but propoſes to make another of ten men to each company, in all the regiments in the ſervice of that Crown, by which it cannot but be ſuppoſed, that the Court of France is meditating ſome important deſign."

EDINBURGH, *November* 20.

Yeſterday Joſeph Banks, Eſquire, Doctor Solander, and Doctor Lind, ſet out for London. In viſiting the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland they went aſhore at the iſland of Staffa; which is reckoned one of the greateſt curioſities in the world. This iſland is about three miles in circumference, is ſurrounded by a row of maſſy pillars of different ſhapes, ſuch as pentagons, octagons, &c. they are about fifty-five feet high, and near five feet in diameter, ſupporting a ſolid rock of a mile in length, and about ſixty feet high above the pillars. There is a cave in this iſland which the natives call the cave of Fingal; its length is three hundred and ſeventy one feet, about a hundred and fifteen feet in height, and fifty one feet wide; the whole ſides are ſolid rock, and the bottom is covered with water twelve feet deep. The Giants Cauſeway in Ireland, or Stoneheng in England, are but trifles when compared to this iſland, elegant drawings of which were taken on the ſpot.

We hear that Mr. Banks, Doctor Solander, and Doctor Lind, are to make another voyage round the world next year. The laſt voyage to the South Seas is now publiſhing, under the inſpection of Doctor Hawkeſworth.

BOSTON, *January* 28.

A notification is inſerted in the laſt New-Hampſhire Gazette, cautioning perſons to beware of counterfeit half johannes's, as they are now currently paſſing there, finiſhed in ſuch a maſterly manner, as to deceive, at firſt view, the niceſt eye; but upon narrow inſpection the deceit may be detected, the cheek of the image being jetted out on one ſide of them; the oppoſite a little hollowed; dated anno 1759, and 1768, and appear new as tho' they were juſt coined.—By dropping them with one known to be good gold, on brick or ſtone, the difference of ſound will prove them baſe metal.

NEW-YORK, *February* 4.

By Captain Pearce, in 25 days from Kingſton, in Jamaica, we have advice of the death of Sir William Trelawny, Governor in chief of that iſland, when the command devolved on the Hon. John Dalling, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor.

Wedneſday the 27th ult. Capt Henſhaw arrived here from St. Vincents, but laſt from St. Martins: He left St. Vincents about 5 weeks ago, and informs us, that General Leybourne was gone to Grenada, and the command of the troops devolved on Col. Dalrymple, who had entirely ſurrounded the Indians, and it was imagined the greateſt part of them would be made priſoners, as they never had teſtified the leaſt willingneſs of engaging the ſoldiers in any other manner than in ſcouting parties; that Capt Read's boat in going aſhore with Capt. Stanton and 25 men, overſet, by which accident 18 ſoldiers were drowned; that the Indians from behind a little eminence fired upon and wounded a ſerjeant, and killed three men that were ſaved from the waves; but that Capt Stanton and the ſerjeant behaved with ſo much reſolution, notwithſtanding the latter was wounded in three places, that the Indians ſoon gave way, and took to the woods, when Capt. Stanton immediately hoiſted Engliſh colours and kept poſſeſſion of the ground the enemy abandoned.

Yeſterday the ſnow Peggy, Capt. William Haſtie, arrived here in 8 weeks from St. Ubes, who, on the 10th of January, lat. 23, long. 53, ſpoke with a ſnow, Capt. M'Neil, 22 days from Charleſtown, bound to Dominica; and the 26th, lat. 36, ſpoke with the ſhip Commerce, Capt. Robert Haſtie, 7 weeks and two days from Glaſgow, bound to Virginia.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 4.

We hear his Excellency the Governor has directed expreſſes to be ſent to the ſeveral members of his Majeſty's Council, requiring their attendance next Saturday at the council chamber, in order, it is generally believed, to conſult with that honourable board upon the expediency of calling together the General Aſſembly, that they may have an opportunity of taking under their immediate conſideration the preſent alarming ſtate of our paper currency; both of the late emiſſions having lately been diſcovered to be very ingeniouſly counterfeited, and it is thought have circulated for a conſiderable time paſt, highly injurious to the trade and intereſt of the country, and of every individual. Upon their meeting, there is little doubt but ſome effectual method will be fallen upon to reſtore the publick credit, as well as to diſcover, and bring to condign puniſhment, thoſe who have been inſtrumental in giving it ſo ſevere a ſhock.

The mercantile body, we are well aſſured, have it much at heart to contribute every thing in their power for the publick intereſt, and will uſe their beſt endeavours in diſcovering the circulators of this baneful traffick.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 10.

The ſhip Richard Penn, Captain All; Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Meſnard; and the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Oſborne, are arrived in London from this place.

The ſnow Molly, Captain Scott, and the ſloop Adventure, Captain Robinſon, both of this place, are arrived at Georgia from Hiſpaniola.

The ſhip Minerva, Captain Gregory, from this port for Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, paſſed by Port Royal the 19th of December.

The Captains Gill, Hanſe, Craig, and Canby, are arrived at Jamaica; Captain Wilſon at St. Croix; and Captain Merſurier, at the iſland of St. John; all from this harbour.

ARRIVALS.

At Deal. The Lord Camden, Richardſon; and the Swan, Lynch, from Virginia. The Friendſhip, Froſt; Polly, Kelty; Betty, Henrick; John and Mary, Boucher; Peggy, Broadſtreet; Louiſa, Payne; Adventure, Maynard; Sally, Scott; Sally, Buchanan; Nancy, Gray; and the Ruſſia Merchant, Creamer, from Maryland. The Earl of Dunmore, Lawrence, from New-York. The Harmony, Coffin; Three Brothers, Cartwright; London Packet, Caleſ; and the Roſamond, Miller, from Boſton. The London, Chambers, from North America. The Peter, Wooder; Thames, Wills; and the Canadian, Abbot, from Quebec.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Not having been in any manner, directly or indirectly, concerned in any piece, that has appeared in your paper in regard to the preſent political conteſts, I hope you will give a place to the incloſed, in your next Gazette.

Feb. 14, 1773.

Malevolo nihil acerbius, imperito nihil injuſtius, homine impudente nihil moleſtius. Macrob. de Mor. Hom.

THE confederacy of infuriate malignancy, overweening ignorance, and habitual licentiouſneſs, would be, indeed, formidable, if there were no other means of defence againſt its attacks, than to diſſolve the union by ſoftening rancour, correcting folly, and reforming profligacy; but, happily, little is to be dreaded from the alliance, when the aims of all its exertion are eaſily expoſed, and indignation, and contempt, enſuing the detection, can't fail to furniſh ample ſuccours to repel the outrage.

The reſtriction of the Officers (on the falling of the Inſpection Law) by the Governor's Proclamation, has been repreſented to be a meaſure as arbitrary and tyrannical, as the aſſeſſment of Ship-money, in the time of Charles the Firſt, not by fairly ſtating the nature of each tranſaction, and ſhewing the reſemblance by compariſon, to convince the underſtanding; but in the favourite method of illiberal calumny, virulent abuſe, and ſhameleſs aſſeveration, to affect the paſſions.

Inveterate malice, deſtitute of proofs, has invented falſhood, for incorrigible folly to adopt, and indurated impudence to propagate. As the artifice employed to raiſe alarm, can ſucceed only in the proportion that it deceives, it will be my endeavour to counteract the peſtilent purpoſe, by preſenting to the reader, for his candid examination, an impartial account of the Ship-money, and the Proclamation. King Charles, having determined to govern without a Parliament, had, againſt the fundamental principles of a free conſtitution, recourſe to the Prerogative for raiſing money on the ſubject, though in his anſwer to the Petition of Right, he had recently bound himſelf not to levy any tax upon the people without the conſent of both Houſes of Parliament. In purſuance of this ſcheme of tyranny, "Ship-money was raiſed on the whole kingdom. "The method fallen upon was, a rate, or proportion "on each county, which was afterwards aſſeſſed upon "the individuals of each. The ſum raiſed was about "£. 200,000 ſterling. Writs were iſſued, directing "the tax to be levied by the ſheriffs, and requiring "them to execute the effects of *the people for the purpoſe*, and *to commit to priſon all who ſhould oppoſe the tax, there to remain, till the King ſhould give order for their delivery.*"

The neceſſity, of taking meaſures of defence againſt enemies, was alleged as a juſtification of the arbitrary proceeding; but, "it was a fictitious, pretended neceſſity: for England was in no danger from enemies "—on the contrary enjoyed a profound peace with all "her neighbours, who were engaged in furious, and "bloody wars, and by their mutual enmities further "ſecured her tranquillity. The writs, which iſſued "for levying the Ship-money, contradicted the ſuppoſition of neceſſity, and pretended only that the "ſeas were infeſted with pirates, a ſlight, and temporary inconvenience, which might well have waited "a legal tax laid by Parliament—beſides the writs allowed ſeveral months for equipping the ſhips, much "beyond the 40 days requiſite for ſummoning the Parliament, and the pretended neceſſity was continued "for near four years."—Such, in ſubſtance, was the affair of Ship money, the exaction, which Mr. Hampden oppoſed with the energetic firmneſs of genuine patriotiſm.

That the reader may compare the two meaſures, and be the better able to judge of their ſimilarity, I ſhall recite the Governor's Proclamation, which was in theſe words:

"Being deſirous to prevent any oppreſſions and extortions from being committed, under colour of office, by any of the Officers and Miniſters of this province, and every of them, their deputies, or ſubſtitutes, in exacting unreaſonable and exceſſive fees from the good people thereof, I have thought fit, with the advice of his Lordſhip's Council of State, to iſſue this my Proclamation, and I do hereby therefore order and direct, that from and after the publication hereof, no Officer nor Officers (the Judges of the Land-office excepted, who are ſubject to other regulation to them given in charge) their deputies, or ſubſtitutes, by reaſon or colour of his or their office, or offices, have, receive, demand, or take, of any perſon or perſons, directly or indirectly, any other, or greater fees than by an Act of Aſſembly of this province, intitled *An Act for amending the ſtaple of tobacco, for preventing frauds in his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and for the limitation of Officers fees*, were limited and allowed, or take or receive of any perſon or perſons, on immediate payment (in caſe payment ſhall be made in money) any larger fee, than after the rate of twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence common current money for 100lb. of tobacco, under the pain of my diſpleaſure. And to the intent that all perſons concerned may have due notice thereof, I do ſtrictly charge and require the ſeveral ſheriffs of this province to make this my Proclamation publick in their reſpective counties, in the uſual manner, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril."

It muſt be allowed, that the table of fees, in the late Inſpection Law, was the moſt moderate of any, ever eſtabliſhed in the province—and that the Officers are entitled to ſatisfaction for the ſervices they perform.

The reader can't but perceive, that the Officers are reſtrained from taking *more* from the people, than the table of fees, referred to, allows, as far as the threats of the Governor's diſpleaſure, *who has power to remove them from their offices*, can operate as a reſtriction, and that there is no attempt in the Proclamation to ſubject the people, indebted to the Officers for ſervices performed to any *execution* of their effects, or *impriſonment* of their perſons, on *any account*.

The Proclamation iſſued with the profeſſed deſign of preventing extortion and oppreſſion; but if it had not *aſcertained* the fees that might be received, it would have been entirely ineffectual, as a preventive of extortion.

It needs not any diſplay of argument to prove, that the Proclamation, being prohibitory, allowed the Officers to receive, with impunity, according to the rate referred to.

Extortion, according to its proper legal ſignification, is committed, when an Officer, by colour of his office, takes money (or other valuable thing) which is not due, or *more* than is due, or before it is due. That an Officer is entitled to compenſation, for the ſervices he performs, can't be denied, and therefore he is not guilty of extortion, *merely in taking money*, or other valuable thing for his ſervice, unleſs he takes *more* than is due. It is obvious to common ſenſe, that there *muſt* be ſome *eſtabliſhed* meaſure, or there can be no *exceſs*—that the term *more* cannot apply, unleſs what is due be *aſcertained*—there muſt be a *poſitive*, or there can be no *comparative*. Let the reſult then be conſidered. If *ſomething* be undeniably due, when a ſervice is performed, and no *certain* rule, or meaſure to *determine* the rate, ſhould an Officer take *as much as he can exact*, he would not commit extortion, according to the legal acceptation of the term, *extortion*. The profeſſed deſign of the Proclamation was to prevent extortion, the method purſued (and it was the *only one* that could be purſued) to *effectuate* the prevention, was the *ſettlement* of the rates—if the Proclamation had authority to fix the rates, according to which the Officers *might* receive, and *beyond which*, they could not *lawfully* receive, it was preventive of extortion—if it had not *ſuch* authority, it was ineffectual; but whether it had, or not, depended on its legality *determinable in the ordinary judicatories*: for, as the reader will obſerve, there is no enforcement provided, or attempted by the Proclamation, with reſpect to thoſe, for whom ſervices might be performed; wherefore, if the ſettlement of the fees was attended with a legal obligation on the Officer not to take *more* than, and on the people to pay *as much as*, the rates eſtabliſhed, the Officer's remedy to recover his due, on refuſal to pay it, muſt be ſought for, where any other creditor is entitled to relief—if on the contrary, the ſettlement of fees was not attended with *ſuch* obligation, the Proclamation was ineffectual, except ſo far as the dread of the Governor's diſpleaſure might reſtrain Officers from taking, beyond the rate allowed by the late Inſpection Law, and this being a mere queſtion of Law, determinable in the *ſame* courſe, that juſtice is adminiſtered in *other* caſes, what aſtoniſhing extravagance is it to call the Proclamation an infringement of the fundamental principles of a free conſtitution, and what malice and effrontery muſt *they* be poſſeſſed with, who have endeavoured to repreſent it in the odious light of an act of tyranny—a meaſure deſtitute of all enforcement, of every degree of efficacy, which the *Law does not give* in its *regular*, ordinary courſe of adminiſtration!—*Fortiter aſpergas, ut aliquid adhæreat* (aſperſe plentifully that ſomething may ſtick) is the favourite document of the malicious Veteran——Like Ship-money! Compare, Reader, the two tranſactions, and your ſenſibility will be ſeverely taſked to repreſs the emotions of indignation.

The Proclamation binds no farther than it is legal—its legality is determinable, in the ordinary courſe of juſtice—it directs no method of compulſion to enforce a compliance from the people, nor gives any remedy to the Officer, for the recovery of his dues, to which he is not entitled by the rules of Law—if legal, it is not oppreſſive—if not legal, the ſevereſt epither that juſtice can admit, is, that it is uſeleſs to the Officer, though of ſome ſervice to the people, in the reſtriction to which he is ſubjected. But the writs, for raiſing Ship-money, impoſed a tax, derogatory from thoſe moſt eſſential principles of Government, on which the conſervation of publick liberty depends. Theſe writs levied about £. 200,000 ſterling, when nothing was due—they compelled payment by means the moſt rigorous; by diſtreſs, or execution on the effects, and impriſonment of the people, who ſhould oppoſe the levy, during the will and pleaſure of a tyrant. The royal mandate impoſed the tax, adjuſted the proportion, and directed the collection of it—the arbitrary ſeizure of property, and the deprivation of perſonal liberty were employed to ſpread terror, and compel ſubmiſſion to a tyrant's will; I ſay, tyrant, though the appellation may offend *the principled delicacy of Independent Whigs, particularly characterized by their attachment to the maxim, that the King can do no wrong*, and the doctrine of divine indefeaſible hereditary right—a maxim and doctrine to which the refractory *Tories*, at the *Revolution*, offered ſuch impious violence.—*Whigs*, of whoſe inſtruction Cambridge cannot boaſt, whatever praiſe may be due to the documents of St. Omers, and the inſtitution of billiard rooms and tipling houſes—the former, the beſt ſeminary in the univerſe of the champions for civil and religious liberty, the latter, of the moſt finiſhed patterns of modeſty, decorum, and animated elocution. King James the Second, *to be ſure*, did *no wrong*, in attempting to deſtroy all the rights of the ſubject, civil and religious, and yet was cruelly driven into exile; but let not the lamentations of the confederated *Independent Whigs* be too loud in deploring this *melancholy* event, as vulgar prejudice ranks the Revolution among the moſt glorious deeds, that have done honour to the character of Engliſhmen, and may be apt to conſider the principles of *our Independent Whigs*, as a baſis too rotten to ſuſtain the weighty ſuperſtructure of national liberty. There was a time, when the generous and ſpirited behaviour of one of the Confederates nearly brought on a relentleſs perſecution againſt all of the ſame religious profeſſion. Unjuſt and mercileſs vengeance! Had he alone been the martyr, the pangs of his ſufferance would have been more than compenſated by the glory of it; but hard it would have been on thoſe to ſuffer, who could have derived no conſolation from a ſimilar merit. After the experience of having nearly ruined the party, of whom the importance and powers of ſuperior wealth, and ſuperior talents, placed him at the head—After the experience of greater benefits having been derived from his moſt implacable enmity, than could have been from the utmoſt exertions of his moſt cordial friendſhip, (my alluſion is ſufficiently intelligible) what admirable firmneſs muſt *that man* have, who will perſiſt in the ſame courſe. If actuated by the motive of the unhappy ſpirit, who feels ſome relief, in his torments, from the agonies of others, his perſiſtance might be accounted for; but this hypotheſis muſt fail: for miſcarriage has ever attended his efforts to diſtreſs, and benefits redounded from his beſt concerted ſchemes to deſtroy—how forlorn his ſituation! tormented when inactive—diſappointed when active—incapable of relief, but from anothers pangs, and incapable to inflict them.

As the full efficacy of the Proclamation, for the very purpoſe profeſſed, that of preventing extortion, depends upon the authority to ſettle the fees, becauſe without the ſtandard, or meaſure to aſcertain what is due, there can be no extortion in taking *any* ſum, for a ſervice performed; how amazingly ſtrange is it to ſay, that the Proclamation was defended upon principles different from what is profeſſed, when the arguments, applied in defence of the Proclamation, were calculated to prove the authority to ſettle the fees, without which the Proclamation, for the reaſons aſſigned, would be ineffectual as a preventive of extortion. The Governor's Proclamation was "a meaſure "that coſt King Charles his crown and life, which "the adviſers of it have defended upon principles, "more unjuſtifiable and injurious than thoſe, under "which it was pretendedly palliated. You ſee, Sir, "I adopt the maxim of the Britiſh conſtitution, *the "King can do no wrong*. I impute all the blame to his "Miniſters, who, if found guilty, and dragged to "light, I hope will be made to feel the reſentment of "a free people."——I muſt refer the reader to the Gazette of the 4th inſtant, for this moſt curious ſpecimen of the political tenets of *theſe modern Independent Whigs*, of the extent of their knowledge, and the force of their expreſſion. It would be hard indeed if his Majeſty was chargeable with having done wrong, becauſe the Governor of Maryland, with the advice of his Council, iſſued a Proclamation to prevent the extortion of Officers. There is no occaſion to have recourſe to any maxim of juriſprudence for his vindication; common ſenſe will at once acquit him—there can be no difficulty in finding out his Miniſters, the Governor and Council are anſwerable in this character; *He* cannot diſavow an act to which his ſignature is affixed. The indignation, and contempt, ſuch impotent vehemence and futile arrogance are wont to excite, make it difficult to ſpeak without perplexity.—The Governor, however, in the complimental addreſs of one of the Confederates to himſelf, and his coadjutors, is raiſed to the Throne, and graced with the attribute of indelible rectitude. Baſe proſtitution! Is their patriotiſm come to this? Did they mean by this fawning ſervility to expiate *all* the wanton indignities they had offered him? After he had moſt expreſſly declared that "What *he* ſhould judge to be right and "juſt, would be the *only* dictate to determine his con"duct," they repreſented that he was blindly led by others, and not determined by his own judgment, and then add an inſult to his underſtanding, by ſuch extravagant adulation, as the meaneſt debatement would bluſh to offer, delicacy muſt nauſeate, and common ſenſe reſent with indignation, eſpecially after having been honoured by an approbation of his conduct, he is ambitious to deſerve; and the *higheſt* he can receive. They know not him whom they thus treat,

Cui, male ſi palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus—

ſo inſeparable are inſolence and meanneſs——"Had "he relied upon his own manly judgment, &c.

"EDEN had been a little God below."

With what propriety did they chooſe the ſignature, INDEPENDENT WHIGS? What vaſt knowledge muſt theſe men have, who are acquainted with the manners of the Ancients, *who to be ſure never made uſe of invectives in their political conteſts*, as well as they are with the principles of Whiggiſm? A knowledge which neither OXFORD nor CAMBRIDGE ever taught.

The idea of tax having been annexed to the regulation of the fees, though without any proviſion for their payment, other than what the Law, on the very grounds of its legality, ſhould afford, it may not be amiſs to examine the propriety of it. If the idea be proper, then fees can be ſettled, in no caſe, except by the Legiſlature, becauſe it requires ſuch authority to lay a tax; but the Houſe of Lords, the Houſe of Commons, the Courts of Law and Equity in Weſtminſter Hall, the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly, have each of them ſettled fees. If ſuch ſettlement be legal, then the idea is improper; if illegal, it is ſtrange, indeed, that it ſhould have ſo generally obtained. When fees have not been ſettled by an Act of Aſſembly, they have, for the moſt part, been ſettled by the authority of Government, ſo that the Proclamation in 1770 was not the invention of any daring Miniſters *now in being*. The opinions of eminent Counſel, as well before the year 1733, as ſince the year 1770, have been very fully given in favour of this authority, on a full ſtate of the caſe, and in the latter inſtance, after a conſideration of the arguments contained in the Addreſs to the Governor, and his Anſwer: but the opinion of Counſel having been intimated, the following quotation from a pamphlet has been introduced as pertinent to the occaſion; "On a queſtion of publick concernment, the "opinions of Court Lawyers, however reſpectable for "their candor, ought not to weigh more than the rea"ſons adduced in ſupport of them; they have been "all ſtrongly marked with the ſame characters; they "have been generally very ſententious, and the ſame "obſervation may be applied to all of them. They "have declared that to be legal, which the Miniſter "for the time being, has deemed to be expedient." You have, reader, already ſeen in the comparion between Ship-money, and the Governor's Proclamation, one inſtance of the extraordinary knack of *the Independent Whigs* at aſſimilation, and you will now be entertained with another.

The opinion reſpecting the Proclamation is on no point, which the Miniſter for the time being aims to eſtabliſh. Opinions, in favour of the Proclamation, have been given at the different periods of 1733 and 1772, by eminent Counſel, not only unconnected with, but diſtinguiſhed by their oppoſition to, Adminiſtration. Make the compariſon, how ſtriking the reſemblance!—I ſhall not contend that the opinion of Counſel is concluſive in any caſe; but preſume to ſay, that it may have weight, as well on the affair of the Proclamation, as any other. And that they, whoſe ſentiments coincide with the opinions of Counſel, eminent in their profeſſion, and diſintereſted on the queſtion, are not fairly repreſented as engines of oppreſſion, and enemies to their country. It would be a degree of arrogance, rather too exceſſive, *even* for the Confederacy, *expreſſly to avow*, that *every* ſentiment, and every meaſure oppoſite to their malignant and ſelfiſh views, ought to be treated with contempt, or received with abhorrence, and ſuch only entitled to regard, as tend to promote them. The *prudent and politick* Ogle, notwithſtanding the moſt violent oppoſition that ever a Governor of Maryland met with, to his meaſures, regardleſs of all the virulent abuſe, with which he was attacked, acted ſteadily, and deſpiſed the railings, particularly, of ſuch men, as he diſappointed in their unreaſonable and arrogant expectations, by doing what, he thought, juſtice and equity required. *He* was ſo well convinced of the authoritative force of the Proclamation for ſettling the fees of Officers, that he expreſſly determined, as Chancellor, by a final compulſory decree, fees ſhould be paid upon the authority, and according to the very ſettlement of the Proclamation. What will the Confederacy ſay to this? Did *he* deſerve "infamy, death, or exile," for giving an irreſiſtible, concluſive force to the Proclamation? No, no, to be ſure, not quite a puniſhment ſo ſevere, becauſe the *Independent Whigs (Independent Whigs*, riſum teneatis) "*highly approve the Britiſh maxim, the "King can do no wrong*," and therefore (the *reaſonable* poſtulatum being admitted that a *Governor* is *King*) Mr. Ogle did no wrong; but, without doubt, according to their admirable principles, if he had been Chancellor *only*, and *not both* Chancellor and Governor, he would have deſerved death, &c.

In conſequence of a commiſſion iſſued by the Crown, upon the Addreſs of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, the Lord Chancellor of England, *by the authority of his ſtation*, and by and with the advice and aſſiſtance of the Maſter of the Rolls, ordered that "the Officers of the "Court of Chancery ſhould not demand, or take any "*greater* fees for their ſervices in their reſpective offi"ces, *than according to the rates be eſtabliſhed*, and that "any Officer taking *more* ſhould be puniſhed as for a "*contempt*; and that all perſons might have notice of "his regulation and reſtriction, his Lordſhip was "pleaſed further to order the ſame to be forthwith "printed and publiſhed." An Addreſs from the Houſe of Commons to the King; a Commiſſion from the King in purſuance of it; an Order of the Chancellor ſettling the fees; this Order printed and publiſhed, and *yet the ſettlement of fees, a tax ſimilar to Ship-money!* "paſſing ſtrange!" The Members of the Houſe of Commons, *to be ſure, were all bribed*, or forgot the privilege they had ſo often and zealouſly aſſerted, or they would not have addreſſed the King to iſſue a Commiſſion *for taxing* the ſubject.

Serjeant Hawkins, who was a man of experience in the profeſſion of the Law, and whoſe treatiſe of the Pleas of the Crown is in great eſtimation, has been *ſo raſh*, or ſo great an *enemy to liberty*, as to ſay in print, that "the Courts of Juſtice, in whoſe integrity the "Law always repoſes the higheſt confidence, are not "reſtrained from allowing reaſonable fees for the la"bour and attendance of their Officers; for the *chief "danger of oppreſſion* is from Officers *being left at liberty "to ſet their own rates* on their labour, and make their "own demands; but there can't be ſo much fear of "*theſe abuſes*, while they are reſtrained to known and "ſtated fees, ſettled by the diſcretion of the Courts, "which will not ſuffer them to be exceeded, without "the higheſt reſentment."

What, Mr. Serjeant, have the Courts authority to tax the people, in a manner as arbitrary as Ship-money? Shall they be allowed to do *that*, *which* brought King Charles to the block? How would the learned gentleman be confounded at this expoſtulation, if alive to hear it? "The general welfare of this province has "been ſacrificed," ſay the Confederates, "out of ten"derneſs and regard to a *few*, to preſerve *whoſe* ſala"ries from diminution, the fortunes of *all* their coun"trymen have been ſuffered to be impaired." What ſay YE to this imputation, Ye who *unanimouſly* diſſented to the Inſpection Bill? YE will hardly acknowledge the *imputed* motive of your conduct, as a compliment to your underſtanding, candor, or ſpirit. A diminution, and that very conſiderable, of all fees was readily agreed to, in the election given to all perſons to pay in money or tobacco, and this election was extended to the Clergy's dues; but the Bill failed. I might ſafely refer the queſtion to the opinion of my countrymen, whether, if an Inſpection Law had paſſed, upon the terms offered the Seſſion before laſt, the general welfare of this province would have been ſacrificed, and all their fortunes impaired? If not, what muſt they think of the principles of ſuch profligate incendiaries, as theſe Confederates are? Nearly the ſame alteration of fees was propoſed heretofore, *without giving an election to the people to pay in money, or tobacco*;

it it failed. *By whom was all power engrossed, at that time? Whose influence*, then, put to hazard the passing of the Inspection Law, and prevented the diminution of fees, *in every respect?* Were the fortunes of all the people of Maryland impaired by the Inspection Act, that then passed, though fees were not diminished by it, and the makers of tobacco were obliged to pay in tobacco? Did this Law, which allowed of no diminution of fees, and compelled the planters to pay in tobacco, pass *before*, or *since* the unfortunate æra, when some body was thrust into office, that *all power* might centre in *one* family? From this insinuation, as well as other touches in the composition of the Confederates, I am led to suspect, that they have received instruction from the Essay on Diabolism.

" Some awkward epithets, with skill apply'd,
" Some specious hints, that something seem to hide,
" Can right, and wrong most cleverly confound,
" Banditti like, to stun us, e'er they wound."

But whatever may be the demerits of the *father*, what has the *son* done to incur the displeasure of the Confederates, that they already prepare to malign him? As one of the confederated *Independent Whigs* can hardly entertain any views of personal promotion, to what black passion shall we charge his dislike? Age must have cooled the ardor of ambition; but malignity will not cease, " til life's reck'ning shall for ever cease."

——————" wash the Æthiop white,
" Discharge the leopard's spots, turn day to night,
" Controul the course of nature, bid the deep
" Hush, at thy Pygmy voice, her waves to sleep;
" Perform things passing strange, yet own thy art
" To weak too work a change, in such an heart.
" *That* envy, which was woven in thy frame
" At first, will to the last remain the same.
" Reason may droop, may die; but envy's rage
" Improves by time, and gathers strength from age.
" What could persuade thee at thy time of life,
" To launch afresh into the sea of strife?"

What means the other? is he anxiously looking forward to the event, most devoutly wished for, when he may shake off his fetters, and dazzle the world with the splendour of his talents, and the glory of his political atchievements,

" And save his country, whilst he—serves himself.

Let not Sempronius suspect this—to be outwitted by one, whom, from his soul, he despises, after having

—" Mouth'd at Cæsar 'till he shook the senate,
" Cloath'd his feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury,

would drive him to desperation irremediable.

Officers ought to be restrained, and ought not Lawyers? if the former, without restriction, may have it in their power to oppress, may not the latter also? I mean not such a restriction, as the Act of Assembly now in force imposes, an Act which is become a dead letter from its illiberal allowance in causes of difficulty in the superior courts; nor do I mean such a restriction as a reasonable Lawyer would object to—I well know there are men of the profession, who need not the restriction of positive Law to keep them within the bounds of moderation; but since, as Blackstone observes, it may happen that profligate, and illiberal men may sometimes insinuate themselves into the most honourable professions, to check their rapacity, and insolence is not unworthy of the legislative attention.

One may easily imagine that a client, drained of his money, frequently attending with humility to have his business done, insulted with insolence when his pockets are empty, and returning home with disappointment, and chagrin, thinks it hard to be abused, because he cannot answer the demand of * *Teeth Money*, and heartily wishes the legislature would extend their care, and prevent the extortion of the Lawyer, as well as the Officer.

What do the Confederates mean " by *dragging* to " light—made to feel the resentment of a free people " —endeavouring to set the power of the supreme " Magistrate above the Laws—punished with infamy, " exile, or death—dread of such fate?"

Have they any other measure, besides the Governor's proclamation, to arraign as an attempt to set the supreme Magistrate above the Law? if they have, let them be precise in their charge, and give me another opportunity of shewing them, stripped of disguise, to be, *what they are*. Has their malice, which all the colours of language are too feeble to express, so extinguished every spark of the little sense, " niggard nature spared them," as to beget a sanguine hope, that the free people of Maryland will become a lawless mob at their instigation, and be the dupes of their infernal rage? When nature's work is so equivocal that we are at a loss to determine, whether she intended to exhibit a man for human humiliation, or a monkey for human diversion, we are inclined to pity, or to laugh, as the object happens to strike the present disposition; but when we behold the animal with the torch, or firebrand, bent on mischief, we should dread its fury, if not out of the reach of it.

One word more to the Confederates, or *Independent Whigs*, if they choose the signature to *their own* panegyrick on *their own* excellencies, and then farwel, for the present.

If the Governor, in issuing the proclamation, acted on a conviction of its propriety (and he has most expressly declared, he did) he derives a satisfaction, and honour from his firm, and open avowal, which *he* will *hardly* be induced to relinquish and shelter himself under the infamous doctrine of your most servile adulation—" *that a Governor is a King, and can do no* " *wrong.*" † So rash is your solicitude to make your court, that you do not perceive the affront you offer, *even*, to his veracity in the very nature of your address. Such patriotism now it is explained, to be sure, must command the utmost confidence of the free people of Maryland.

What would John Hampden, if alive *here*, say to such patriots?

With what indignation must the confederated *Independent Whigs* be inflamed, when informed that fees in England have been settled by the courts, that the doctrine has been there advanced, " *no Officer is bound to act unless his fee be paid*;" that a Chancellor has " *stopp'd the very hearing of a cause, because fees were not paid*;" and that a Chief Justice has declared, even from the bench, that a suitor is " *liable to an Attachment of Contempt, on his refusal to pay fees?*" *Such Tyranny* has, verily, been practised without any dread of *Infamy, Exile, or Death.* O Tempora, O Mores.

ANTILON.

* *A tribute exacted by some Turkish tyrants of the poor people, whom they plunder of provision, for the trouble of using their Teeth in eating it. Such plunderers vehemently declaim against regular dues, that there may be the more for themselves to spoil.*

† *By statute, if a Governor, or deputy Governor of any plantation, or colony, be guilty of oppressing any subject within his government, or any other crime, or offence contrary to the Laws of the Realm; such oppression &c. shall be enquired of and determined in the Court of King's Bench, or before Commissioners assigned by the Crown, and such punishments inflicted as are usually inflicted for offences of the like nature committed in England—and yet the Confederates apply the maxim, " the King can do no wrong," to a Governor—what gross ignorance, what miserable flattery!*

A C A R D.

THE Body of Merchants present their compliments to Messrs. the Editor of the Dialogue, and the Independent Freeman, they request the favour of the Editor not to become their advocate or fatigue himself in *their* vindication, he will have enough to do to settle *his own* accounts with *his acquaintance the 1st Citizen* before he comes to a reckoning with the Freeman and the Lower House of Assembly, whom he has wantonly attacked.—The body of Merchants are no way injured by the Independent Freeman, they and thousands of his other Friends know The Man too well to fear any injury from his conduct, or believe any thing to his prejudice that may come from so partial and unqualified a writer as the Editor, and it may be very properly asked of the Editor—" *If you did know a* " *little more of your subject before you began to write,* " *pray what harm would it do you.*"

CRISPIN.

Crispin thinketh he hath as much right to " answer for " the" Body of Merchants as his Brother the Editor to represent them,—and it were better for such reptile writers as the Editor and himself to mind their proper business.—The Editor makes very free *to bedeck himself with the Ornaments of that GREAT FRIEND to America, Mr. Pitt, whom he always affected to despise—that truly* Great Man *in the House of Commons observed,* " Credulity *was a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom"—see gentle reader our Editor's patch work,—*easiness to believe *is a plant of slow growth—&c.—O cry mercy—*easiness to believe *a* 'Plant; a sweet flower indeed; *our Editor is again unfortunate in his allusion to his brethren the Calves of Jereboam.*

When Archbishop Laud was condemned to be hanged for the many acts of tyranny and oppression he had been guilty of (and the Remembrance *at this time may be useful—) he complained at his execution that he suffered because he would not follow, the* bleatings of Jereboam's calves, *&c. —Now that the Editor and his compeers, the olive coloured man, &c. should by a borrowed allusion abuse* their real nursing mother, the lean bri-dled crony, *and kindred, and pretend affinity and affectation of the fair Mrs. Bull (except for her estate) is ingratitude and presumption in the highest degree; but for Crispin's part, be it determined to mind his own proper calling, stick to his last, strap, and paring knife, and bid adieu to party writing, pride, affectation, and his brother the Editor.*

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

To the PRINTERS.

A REPORT has been propagated, that anonymous threatning letters have been found at the doors of two Gentlemen in this city, and that they have been presented to the press, and rejected. If this be the fact, I cannot comprehend upon what principle your proceeding is grounded; if either of the Gentlemen, against whom vengeance was denounced, has personally applied for your assistance, to trace the author, and drag the trembling ruffian to the light, I conceive you have been over delicate in denying his request. In respect to myself I cannot help lamenting the refusal you have given, whatever apparent reasons of prudence moved you to it, as I despair of being indulged with a perusal of these letters through any other channel. If the intended publication was prefaced with abuse in the extreme, and any particular person pointed out by the clearest designation, he would, if he were a man of honour, have received the highest gratification from the slander. Innocence rises with additional lustre from every trial, and it is for the interest of virtue, that no fair appellant be precluded from the unprejudiced tribunal of the Publick, for though absolute conviction should not result from the inquiry, strong and probable suspicions at least would cleave to those, the colour of whose lives warrants a presumption, that they alone could descend to a stratagem as dastardly as rash, and which could have no other possible consequence, but to outrage the timidity of women, and rouse the indignation of every generous and discerning man.

EDITOR.

THE Publishers of this Gazette, favourably accept the above information, as it gives them an opportunity of justifying their conduct by a most solemn declaration, that no anonymous threatning letters have been presented to them for publication, by any person or persons whatever; and as the author or authors of such letters are enemies to the peace of society, if a publication shall be thought conducive towards bringing the offender or offenders to justice, the contents, if furnished, shall with pleasure be inserted gratis.—They have now only to desire the person who has wantonly sported with their characters, to do an act of common justice, by a candid publick acknowledgment of his guilt.

THE Subscriber will attend the ensuing *March* Courts at *Leonard-Town, Port-Tobacco*, and *Upper Marlborough*, to collect all Balances due for this Gazette, Advertisements, &c. Those who are in arrears for more than one Year, must not only expect to receive no more Gazettes, but that immediate Steps will be taken to compel Payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

February 8, 1773.

To be sold to the highest Bidder, on the 25th Instant, if fair, or if not, the next good Day after, at the Plantation of Mr. Thomas Contee, *near* Port-Tobacco, *where Dr.* Joseph Aderton *now lives, for ready Cash, or good* London *Bills of Exchange.*

A PARCEL of likely Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; a Pair of likely bright bay Geldings, well matched, and used to a Carriage, Draft Horses, Oxen, Hogs, and Plantation Utensils; likewise valuable Household Furniture, consisting of Plate and China, Mahogany Chairs and Tables, Chimney and Pier Looking Glasses, a Mahogany Bureau and Book Case, with Looking Glass Doors, a Mahogany Corner Cupboard, a Chimney Clock, Wilton Carpets, Beds and Bedding, and a Variety of Kitchen and other Furniture too tedious to mention; also a Quantity of dry Goods, and a Sloop that will carry 1200 Bushels of Grain.

JERE ADERTON.

February 10, 1773.

To be sold on the Saturday in the First Week of next Provincial Court,

ABOUT Thirty Country born Slaves, bred up to planting and farming. Credit will be given on good Security.

BENNETT CHEW.

February 15, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Saturday the 6th Day of March *next, if fair, if not the next fair Day, at the Subscriber's Dwelling Place,*

SUNDRY Negroes, and sundry Household Furniture, and many Plantation Utensils; and likewise Stock of almost all Kinds; a good Blacksmith who hath Four Years and a Half to serve; a compleat Set of Smiths Tools, One new Waggon finished in the neatest Manner, One good Cart.

The above Articles will be sold for Cash or *London* Bills of Exchange.

The Subscriber had stolen from him about the middle of *September* last, One gray Mare, branded with H S but One Letter on the Shoulder, the other on the Buttock, is a natural pacer, about Nine Years old, about Fourteen Hands high. Whoever secures the said Mare, so as the Subscriber may get her again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and if the Thief be brought to Conviction, Five Pounds more, paid by

ts RICHARD YEATES.

N. B. The Subscriber had some Time past assigned to him, the Indentures of a certain *William Noble*, who indented himself to a certain Dr *John M'Donald*, for the space of Three Years and Three Months; and as it appears he never served his Time: These are therefore to acquaint the Publick, that if any Person will apprehend the said *William Noble*, and bring him to the Subscriber, shall have good Compensation for their Trouble, and all reasonable Expences, paid by R. Y.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, a certain *James Clarke*, who says he belongs to *James Martin*, on *Kent-Island*; he had a Collar round his Neck, and his left Hand is much deformed; he crossed the Bay in a Yawl with Two other Persons. His Master is requested to take him away and pay Charges.

WILLIAM NOKE,
tf Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted in our next.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1773.

Annapolis, the 4th of *February*, 1773.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to his Excellency the Governor, that on the Seventh Day of *December* laſt the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *John Lucas*, in *Saint Mary's* County, was maliciouſly ſet on fire, by ſome Perſon or Perſons unknown, and entirely conſumed; His Excellency for the better diſcovering and bringing to publick Juſtice the Perſon or Perſons concerned in ſetting on fire the ſaid Houſe, doth promiſe his Lordſhip's Pardon for the ſaid Offence to any of them (the Principal or Principals only excepted) who ſhall diſcover his, her, or their Accomplice or Accomplices in the ſaid Fact, ſo that he, ſhe, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof,

Signed by Order,
U. SCOTT, Cl. Con.

And as a further Encouragement, the Subſcriber living in *Saint Mary's* County, doth promiſe a Reward of Fifty Pounds Currency to any one who ſhall diſcover the Perſon or Perſons concerned in burning the ſaid Houſe, ſo that he, ſhe, or they may be brought to Juſtice and convicted thereof.

6w JOHN LUCAS.

December 21, 1772.

To be let to the loweſt Bidder, on the ſecond Monday in March *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day, on the Land of* Joſhua Evans, *near the Falls of* Patowmack, *in* Loudoun *County, in* Virginia,

THE building of a Brick Church, Fifty-three by Forty-two Feet in the clear, the Walls to be raiſed Twenty-eight Feet from the Surface. One Hundred and Fifty Pounds *Virginia* Currency will be paid the Undertaker the Day the Work is let, on his giving Bond and approved Security; Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds more will be paid in *June* next, the other Payments will be agreed on the Day the Work is let. Any Perſon willing to build the ſaid Church, is deſired to attend at the Time and Place aforeſaid, in order to undertake the ſame.

JOHN MOSS,
JEREMIAH HUTCHISON. } Church Wardens.

January 29, 1773

RAN away from the Subſcriber on the 27th Inſt. living in *Calvert* County, Two Country born Negro Men, both black Complexions, one named *Jacob*, about Six Feet high, ſtrait limbed, a bold looking Fellow; the other named *Marlborough*, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, knock kneed or battle hammed; their beſt Cloaths I cannot deſcribe: They had Fearnought Coats, Cotton Jackets and Breeches, Oſnabrig Shirts, coarſe Yarn Stockings. Whoever will bring them Home, ſhall have Four Dollars for each of them, beſides what the Law allows, if taken in this County, and if out of the County Eight Dollars, and all reaſonable Charges; and if either of the ſaid Negroes ſhould reſiſt or run, any Perſon may ſhoot or kill him, and no Damages ſhall be required, by

w3 THOMAS REYNOLDS.

N. B. They are both about 26 Years of Age.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Frederick Daker*, near the *Dugg-Hill*, in *Baltimore* County, a middle ſized bay Stray Mare, about two Years old laſt Spring, is a natural Pacer, and has no perceivable Brand or Fleſh Mark.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges.

WHEREAS ſundry idle perſons under a Pretence of ſhooting and hunting, are frequently going about the Subſcriber's Incloſures to his great Prejudice, by pulling down his Fences, and doing other Damages. This is therefore to forewarn all Perſons from treſpaſſing in like Manner for the future, as they may depend on being proceeded againſt agreeable to Law.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

DR. GRAHAM, Oculiſt and Auriſt from *Philadelphia*, thus publickly gives Notice, that he propoſes to be at *Baltimore* about the 20th of this preſent Month, where thoſe Perſons whoſe Circumſtances or Situation have precluded them from the Benefit of applying for Aſſiſtance at *Philadelphia*, may conſult him in all Diſorders of the Eye and its Appendages; and in every Species of Deafneſs, Hardneſs of Hearing, Ulcerations, Noiſe in the Ears, &c.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceaſed, did by his laſt will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 14th Day of *March* laſt paſt, order and direct ſundry Lands to be ſold, *viz.* a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; alſo a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick* County, near *Simpſon's* Tavern, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thouſand Four Hundred Acres. The ſaid Land is well adapted to farming, and will be ſold on the 29th Day of *June* next, in ſmall Parcels, or in any Manner that may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers;—Alſo Two Thirds of about Seven Thouſand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling Houſe, and ſundry Out-Houſes, with a good Griſt-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be expoſed to ſale on the 20th Day of *July* following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
tf MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.
ELEANOR DORSEY }

N. B. All Perſons having juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

January 13, 1773.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Richard Thomas*, late of *Cæcil* County, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend them properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Balances without further Notice, to

w6 SAMUEL THOMAS, } Adminiſtrators,
THOMAS HUGHES, }

THERE is at the Plantation of *James Smith*, Blackſmith, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a black Stray Mare, about Fourteen Hands and a Half high, ſhod all fours, Two hind Feet white, one white Saddle Spot on the off Side, hanging Mane and ſwitch Tail, branded on the near Buttock M or B paces ſlow. The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges.

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* *Ariel ſeems here to allude to the dreams of a certain politician called by the firſt Citizen* The wicked Miniſter. *I have heard that he has heretofore been ſorely troubled with uneaſy dreams; that he has frequently dreamt of falling from the top of the monument of London, and of fighting battles with his enemies; and that once waking in the tranſport of his fury, he broke a glaſs tumbler inſtead of killing his antagoniſt.* SCRIBLERUS.

juſtice can find ... the alternative of paying tobacco, or money, at the option of the planter, which you now urge as a proof of your diſintereſtedneſs, reaſonable as it was, we *extorted* from you: you did not make the offer, *till* the LAWYERS had publickly advertized to take 12/6 currency per 100lb. in lieu of their tobacco fees: *till then* you had *ſome* hopes that a reconciliation between Officers and Lawyers might take place, and that they would ſtill, perhaps, unite in defence of their joint in-

Officer. What a pitiful ſneaking fellow! why ſuch trifling ſalaries would not buy ſalt to their porridge: they muſt reſide in the capital, where living is expenſive; men in their ſtations ought to keep a plentiful table, and entertain the beſt company and a good deal of it.

Lawyer. I do not ſee the neceſſity of their reſiding in the capital; nor is it expected from them *merely as Officers*, that they ſhould entertain either the beſt, or

Annapolis. Sept. 30, 1772.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,
Have just opened Shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, *in* West-Street,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Wotk done with the greatest Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all the Work themselves without employing any other Person, and engage their Work for one Year: They will also supply any Person with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in *London*.

N. B. William Allen, a Clockmaker from *Birmingham*, has joined them, who makes and repairs all Sorts of musical, Chime, Town, and plain Clocks, after the best Manner. He also repairs Gentlemens Fire-arms and most Kinds of Metal and Hardware Work, at reasonable Rates. Any Person in the Country, having Clocks out of Order, shall, on directing a Line, be waited on as soon as possible.

Queen-Anne, November 17, 1772.
To be sold by Wholesale, at a very low Rate, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

ABOUT Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

tf THOMAS DUCKETT.

December 11, 1772.

WENT away last Night from the *Patuxent* Iron-Works, the Two following Servant Men, just imported in the *Isabella*, Captain *Spencer*, *viz. William Foard*, an *American*, born in *New-England*, about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has a dark Complexion, and wears his own short brown Hair: Had on and took with him, a coarse white Linen Shirt, old dirty Trousers, an Olive coloured Thickset Coat, with yellow Metal Buttons, a red and white striped Linsey Jacket, gray Worsted Stockings, black Leather Shoes with Metal Buckles, and a Felt Hat. *William Hunt*, an *Englishman*, about 23 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, has a fair Complexion, wears his own short brown Hair, and answers very boldly when spoke to: Had on and took with him, a new Osnabrig Shirt, dirty Leather Breeches, a light coloured Frize close-bodied Coat, a blue Surtout ditto with a Velvet Cape, a Variety of Worsted Stockings and Silk Handkerchiefs, a Pair of black Leather Shoes with plated Buckles, and an old Felt Hat bound round the Edge with some Kind of black Binding. Whoever takes up said Servants, shall be paid on delivering them at *Patuxent* Iron Works aforesaid, if taken 10 Miles from Home, Twenty-five Shillings; if 20 Miles, Thirty Shillings for each, including what the Law allows, and so in proportion for a greater Distance, by

tf SAMUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.

January 15, 1773.
To be sold at publick Vendue, for Cash or Bills of Exchange, on Thursday *the* 18*th of* March *next, at the House of Mrs.* Charleton *in* Frederick-Town, *by Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me for that Purpose by* John Wilmot,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land lying in *Frederick* County, called *Dinah's Fancy*, containing 215 Acres. The following Persons live adjacent to the said Land, and will shew it to any Persons desirous of seeing the same? *Joseph Dyer, John Lagsdale, Notley Norris, David Smuer, Andrew Young*, and *Simon Miller*.

ts THOMAS BUCHANAN.

Just imported, and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store on the Dock in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of choice *Barbados* Rum and Spirits.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

Richmond, James River, *Virginia, Jan.* 1, 1773.
To be SOLD *by the Subscriber,*

THAT valuable Tract of Land, called *Mocock's Island*, lying within a Mile of the Mouth of *Chickahomony* River, One Mile from *James* River, a Quarter of a Mile above *Barret's* Ferry, and within Ten Miles of the City of *Williamsburg*; it contains Six Hundred Acres of the highest, driest, and richest Marsh in this Colony, in it's present State during the Spring and Summer Months; it will afford grazing for above One Thousand Head of Cattle.

In the Marsh are Three Islands; the eastermost or low Island, contains about One Hundred and Fifty Acres of rich high Land, has Two good Springs upon it, a Barn, Two Negro Quarters, and an Overseer's House; a Quarter of a Mile distant is middle or *High Island*, containing about Forty Acres, Half a Mile distant lies westermost Island, containing Three or Four Acres; and they are so situated that the banking in the Marsh is rendered very easy: The eastern and northern Parts of these Islands are divided from the main Land by a Branch of the River, no more than Thirty Yards broad, and the southern and western Parts are divided by the main Body of *Chickahomony*, about Three Hundred Yards broad. Up this River is Navigation for Forty Miles for Vessels of Four Thousand Bushels; the Branch dividing the Island from the main Land, is esteemed the best fowling and fishing in this Colony. Opposite *Low* or *Great Island*, there are on the Continent, One Hundred and odd Acres well timbered Land belonging to this Plantation, pleasantly situated and over-looking the whole Island. This Land runs from the Branch about Half a Mile across the main Road leading from the Ferry to *Williamsburg*, so that the Distance from Town is not above Nine Miles; common Tides cover no Part of the Marsh; spring Tides, with continued North East Wind cover the greatest Part of it, with Four Inches Water, but the best Criterion of the Tides over-flowing it, is taken from the remarkable great Gust on Friday the 8th of *Sept.* 1769, which spread over a great Part of *America*, and then there were only Seven Inches Water in the said Marsh. Any Person purchasing this Island, may have the Stock and Utensils upon reasonable Terms.

PATRICK COUTTS.

Purchasers to apply to Messrs. *James Dick* and *Stewart*.

The Partnership of James Dick *and* Stewart *having expired the 1st Inst. the business is now conducted under the Firm of*

JAMES DICK and STEWART, and Co.
Who have to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at their Stores in Annapolis *and* London-Town, *for ready Money, Country Produce, or the usual Credit,*

A GENERAL Assortment of *European* and *East-India* Goods, among which are, Hyson, Bloom, Green and Bohea Teas, London double and single refined Sugar.

They have likewise for Sale, old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask, West-India and Country Rum, by the Hogshead, Jamaica and Barbadoes Spirit, by the Hogshead or Quarter Cask, Muscovado Sugar, by the Hogshead, Tierce, Barrel, or Hundred; a few Tierces of Rice, a few Bags of Hops, barreled Pork, *&c. &c.*

Also, Anchors, Grapnals, Sail Duck, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made at *Newington* Rope-walk; where Orders for a Ships Rigging of any Size may be complied with on a few Days Notice.

Annapolis, January 13, 1773.

The Partnership of *James Dick* and *Stewart* being expired, all Persons indebted to us, are requested to settle their Accounts as soon as it is Convenient, which will oblige

Their humble Servants,
tf JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.
To be sold by Wholesale at a low Advance, for Cash or Bills,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

tf COLIN CAMPBELL.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted in our next.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.